Our Seventh Street Store closes daily except Saturday at 6 p. m.

A Cloudburst of Shoc Bargains!

We have held great sales before-and crowded houses are an everyday occurrence with us-but never before since we've been in business-have we seen such a whirlwind of buying-not even in the busy season. This Surplus Reduction Sale of fine shoes has caused a veritable STAMPEDE-and it will continue as long as there's a pair of these shoes left. We are giving you the profitand a part of the COST!

8oc

\$1.35

\$2.65

qualities that can be worn all through

For \$1-25 AND \$1-50 Values

Lad es' splendidly made and stylish Tan and Black Oxford Ties—I styles,

For \$2 Values.

Pest Tan Vici Kid and B ack Kid, hand-sewed welt or turn laced and Button Boots—

The handsomest and best Oxford Ties that were ever sold for \$2.01. All styles in Black and Chocolate color.

For \$3 AND \$3.50 Grates.

OQC For \$1.00 Values. Children's and Misses' Tan and Black Sandals; also Laced and Button Saces,

\$1.19 For \$1.50 Values. Ladies' Hand-turned Very Flexible Oxford Ties, square, round, or needle toes, softest Black or Tan Kid.

\$1.89 For \$2.50 AND \$3 Values.

Ladies' very elegant hand-sewed turn or welt solo Finest Tan or Black Vici Kid Oxford Ties and Juliets. More stylish low shoes are not sold at any price.

Whittemore's Tan Cleaner and Paste, 5c. Ladies' Best Canvas Bicycle Leggins, 29c.

23c For a lot of small sizes Child's \$1.00 and \$1.25 Oxfords. 45c Ladies' (small sizes) White Canvas \$1.50 to \$2.50 Oxfords. 95c Ladies' \$1.50 to \$2.50 Juliets and Oxfords-small sizes, 95c Men's \$2.50 to \$4.00 Tan Laced and Oxfords—small sizes.



930 and 932 Seventh St. 1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave.

M. Eisermann & Bros., 806 7th St. N. W. 1924-1926 Pa. Ave.

Monday will begin our great Clearing Sale in order to take our semi-annual inventory. Come here and get \$1 worth of goods for 50c.

Special Sale of Wrappers.



Perca'e Wrappers, with full skirt, worth 75c.,

49C. 69c for all our \$1 fine Percale Wrap-

pers. 97e for \$2 fine Dimity Wrappers. 97c for \$2 fine Batiste Wrappers. 97c for \$. fine Crepon Wrappers.

Special Sale of Children's Dresses.

50c Children's Dresses 24c.



th \$1.50, at 49 cents.

Special Sale of Umbrellas.



\$1 English Gle-\$1.50 Pure Silk Umbrellas for \$2 Pure Silk Umbrellas for One lot of White Silk Par-

Special Skirt Sale.

\$5 fine black Silk Mohair Skirts, \$2.49. Duck Skirts 69c.





8th and Market Space.

ONE TRIUMPH BEGETS ANOTHER.

Hardly had the sensation of our great sale of Raff's stock abated when the time arrived for

Semi-Annual Stock-Taking Sale!

Last Year Our Offers Were Surprising. This Year They Are Astounding.

We want to sell everything in the store, so that when an inventory is taken of what goods are left a minimum stock will be the result.

Raff's sale merely whetted the reducing knife. THIS SALE SHALL SEE IT GO SLASHING DEEP INTO THE VERY HEART OF COST.

Domestics and Wash Goods.

321 bolts of New, Fine Dimities, light and dark, best grade Zephyr Ginghams and Figured and Stripe Crepons, goods which sold early in the season for -121c and 15c,

STOCK-TAKING PRICE, 37c.

One hundred pieces of Good Style Challies - from the piece-were 62c,

STOCK-TAKING PRICE, 2°c.

Pequot Bleached Sheeting, full

Stock-Taking Price, 13c

Utica Eleached Sheeting, full

3 pieces All-wool Blue Twill

. 534c. yard wide Unbleached

378c

11c. yard wide Irwin Un-

Pequot Bleached Sheeting, full

two yards wide. Was 20c.

21/4 yards wide. Was 22c.

21/2 yards wide. Was 25c.

Flannel. Were 23c.

Conestoga Muslin,

bleached Muslin,

60 pieces of Best Merrimac | Sheeting, cut from the piece.

Stock-Taking Price, 2%c 80 pieces of Fast Color Lawn. cut from the piece. Were 61/2c.

Stock-Taking Price, 2%c 16 pieces of very best Outing Cloth. Were 121/2c.

Stock-Taking Price, 5c 4 pieces of White Shaker Flannel. Were 9c.

Stock-Taking Price, 5c

7 pieces Fine White Flannel. Were 39c.

Stock-Taking Price, 25c Stock-Taking Price, 94c 350 pieces of Fine Batistes, Crisp India Dimities, Dainty Jaconet Duchesse and a half dozen more of the season's

Were 121c yd., 51c.

popular weaves, including genuine Indigoes.

Upholstery.

MEXICAN GRASS HAMMOCKS, made with strong twisted Sisai cord meshes, The size and grade which brought 75c, and \$1.0c. Stock-Taking Price,

55c.

MACRAMAE CORD-WOVEN BED HAM-MOCK-High colors-Malle-able Iron Spreader, a nice Soft Pillow at head. The right price is \$1.25.

Stock-Taking Price, 69c.

EXTRA HEAVY AND DOUBLY STRONG HAM-MOCK -- made of good strong imported Duck. Has double strength Malleable Stock-Taking Price,

\$1.69.

Traveling Needs.

LADIES' HAND SATCH-EL — made of split grain leather, linen lined, and with enameled steel frame. The right price is 79c. Stock-Taking Price, 49c.

MEN'S DRESSING CASES—made of Congo fibre, which makes them ab-solutely waterproof, fitted with strong leather straps. 8,69 is what we've been ask-ing. Stock-Taking Price,

98c.

CANVAS COVERED, IRON BOTTOM, EXTRA QUALITY TRUNK—Linen lined and fitted with Excelsior lock and two unbreakable clamps, complete with hat box and tray, We throw in a half dollar trunk strap. The regular price is \$4.50. Stock-Taking Price,

\$2.98.

32-INCH LINEN-LINED CANVAS-COVERED FLAT-TOP TRUNK-Strengthened with iron corstrengthened with fron cor-ner clamps and torgh lance wood slats. The bottom is sheet steel, and there's both a hat box and a deep tray. A lock—the famous Yale lock—on each. Former price, \$7.00.

Stock-Taking Price, \$4.99.

MAHOGANY RECEP-TION TABLE-24 inch polished top, a shelf at bottom, beaded edge, elaborately carved legs. The large size used for bric-a-brac tables. Stock-Taking Price,

79c.

S. KANN, SONS & CO.

8th and Market Space.

SELF ACTING SPRING.
"IRE WINDOW SCREENS—with real oak frames, so that there's no warping. The former price was 50c. Stock-Taking Price,

25c∙

OPAQUE YALE WIN-DOW SHADES - trimmed with self-color lines lace. Hartshorn spring roller. Worth 60c.

Stock-Taking Price, 39c.

AMERICAN OPAQUE - Spring roller - Hart-shorn's. Worth 3/c. Stock-Taking Price,

25c.

26.IN. FRENCH CRE-TONNE - for Upholstery, Furniure and draping uses, dainty color effects and dew designs. Worth 29c. Stock-Taking Price,

15c. OUR VEEY BEST LACES TRIPED CURTAIN SCRIM—full yard in width. Worth 15 and 18c.

Stock-Taking Price, tender notes concurrently with the metallic standards, and the effect of such a policy upon labor, industries and wealth of the country; and 8c.

payments.

The resolution was adopted, and the com-

The resolution was adopted, and the com-mission constituted with power to take evidence upon all the points named. It was composed of Senators Lewis V. Bogy, John P. Jones and George S. Boutwell, Representatives Rundail L. Gibson, George Willard and Richard P. Bland, and two ex-perts—Hon. William S. Grossbeck of Ohio and Prof. Francis P. Bowen of Massachu-See Post and Star for their myriad of Bargain Ammuncements.

Three reports were made from the com-

DOLLAR OF THE DADDIES Forefathers Take an Interest

in National Coinage. CONGRESS' EARLY ACTS

Mutations of the Rival Metals Sinc the Mint Was Established-Free Coinage of Silver at 15 to 1.

The American Congress, by act of April The American Congress, by act of April 2, 1792, established a mint "for the purpose of a national coinage;" declared that "the money of account" should be expressed in dollars or units, dimes or tenths, cents or handredths, and mills or thousandths; provided that "all accounts in public offices and proceedings in courts" should be kept in accordance therewith, and established the standard of weights for yold and silver coins.

gold and silver coins.

By the provisions of this act, both gold and silver were to be coined free of charge, the relative value being fixed at 15 to 1.

The mutations of the two metals since the adoption by this government of the fixer for each area. the adoption by this government of the first free coloage act form an interesting study, and, in view of the present promi-nence of the egistation affecting coin-age is especially appropriate.

An explauntion, authorized by the Treas-ury Department, and published in 1891, makes clear the reason for the adoption of the deliar as the monetary unit. The origi-

makes clear the reason for the adoption of the dollar as the monetary unit. The original or ideal unit of colonial money was called a pound, but for many years prior to the establishment of the mint the "Spanish dollar" was the money of commerce and practically the unit, and whether obligations were discharged in gold, silver or paper money, a certain number of Spanish dollars constituted the measure of value.

Upon the consummation of this initial legislation in that direction, and in addition to the ratio established, it was provided that gold, silver and copper coins should be circulated, gold and silver pieces of full weight to have full debt-paying powers. Gold coins were to contain 24.75 grains of pure metal to the dollar, and the white metal coins 371.25 grains of pure silver to the dollar.

RATIO OF PURE GOLD.

RATIO OF PURE GOLD.

These were the standards for forty These were the standards 107 low-two years, the first change occurring upon the passage of the act of Congress of June 28, 1834. Under the provisions of that measure the pure gold in the dollar was reduced from 24.75 to 23.20 grains, and the ratio between gold and silver in coinage became as 1 to 16.002.

coinage became as 1 to 16.002.

Again in 1837 there was coinage tinkering by Congress, the fineness of the gold dollar being increased from 23.20 to 23.22 grains, and thus it has remained down to the present, the ratio being fixed by that legislation, the act of January 18, 1837, at 1 to 15.988, or, in round numbers, 1 to 16.

1837, at 1 to 15.988, or, in round numbers, 1 to 16.

The right of individuals to have coined at the mint silver pieces of less value than one dellar was withdrawn by act of Congress passed February 21, 1853. By the same law the weight of such pieces was reduced about 8 1-2 per cent, and their paying power was limited to 85.

No change has ever been nade in the quantity of pure silver required to be used in a silver dollar as fixed in the law of 1792, more than a century ago, but the relative weight of the silver coins of denominations less than one dollar was

ominations less than one dollar way reduced by the act of February 21, 1853, from 4121-2 grains to the dollar to 384 grains of pure silver per dollar of non-inal value. This sensitished the weight of the half-dollar coin at 192 grains, and of smaller denominations in proportion.

The next important legislation on coffinge was introduced in Congress in 1870 and consisted of a measure drafted by Secretary Boutwell, head of the Treasury Papertoent, and known as the "collage act of 1873." Stock-Taking Price, 19c

The bill submitted by Mr. Poutwell pur ported to be a revision of all laws then experfed to be a revision of all laws then ex-isting relating to the mint and cohere. There had been no codification of the mint legislation for upwards of thirty years, and searchers after information respecting the governing laws were obliged to search through all the volumes of the statutes. Stock-Taking Price, 14c

SUBMITTED TO EXPERTS. The measure was not acted upon at once It was debated, but one session of Congress terminated without much progress being made, and finally, at the succeeding ses-sion, it was taken up in the Senate. Meanwhile it had been sent to experts on coin age for an expression upon its merits. As prepared in the Treasury Department and as presented to both Houses of Congress and originally passed by the Senate, the bill omitted the silver dollars from the list of

coms. It passed the Senate January 10, 1871, by a vote of 56 years to 14 mays. The House took no action at that session The House took he action action in the session but early in the called session next succeeding Representative William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania reintroduced the bill in substantially the form of the measure constantially the form of the measure constantially sidered by the previous Congress, the silver dollar being again left out, but when it was reported from the Committee on Comare. reported from the Committee on Commerce Weights and Measures a silver dollar of 354 grains in weight, but of limited quality as a legal tender, was provided for, and so it passed the House. Come of that weight

were known as "French dollars." When the bill reached the Senate, the French dollar was stricken out and that r dollar substituted. A conference was or dered, and ultimately both Houses adopted it. The coinage of the silver dollar was by the ct discontinued, and a trade dollar, con

taining 420 grains of standard silver, was substituted. Its legal-tender quality was limited, and the gold-dollar, containing 23, 22 grains of pure gold, was continued at the unit of value.

This act increased the weight of the substitute value, was substitute to the substitute value. sidiary coins was slightly increased, in

order to make them conform to the weight of proportionate parts of the five franc-silver pieces of France, the baif-dollar weighing 192.9 grains, and smaller pieces in that same ratio. SILVER BILLS GALORE.

Three years later, in the summer of 1876, a number of silver bills was introduced in the House. Representative William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, introduced one: Representative Bland, of Missouri, another. The text of Mr. Kelley's measure, which provided for the collage of the silver dollar and the restoration of the legal tender value. he restoration of its legal-tender value,

was utilmately adopted.

Then came a discussion of the property of restoring the double standard, and on the 15th day of August, 1876, a joint creating a commission to be composed of three Senators, three Representatives and experts not to exceed three, the latter to be chosen by the legislative members, with

to be hosen by the legislative members, with power to inquire— First—Into the change that had taken place in the relative value of gold and silver; the causes, and whether they were permanent or otherwise; the effects of those changes upon trade, commerce, finance, and productive interests, and upon the standard of value here and abroad;

Second—Into the policy of restoring the double standard, and the effect of such action upon the legal relation between the

action upon the legal relation between the two coins.

Third—Into the policy of continuing legal-

Fourth-Into the best means for providing

Crocker's Shoes, 939 Pa. Avc.



ET us have a little plain talk about this Shoe Sale of ours. We have had customers come in on Friday and Saturday and ask for some of the special bargains advertised in last Sunday's papers, and felt disappointed be-cause we didn't have their size left. Some even intimated that they doubted our ever having them. We want to say right here we will give a house and lot to anyone applying on the morning following our announcement and not finding each lot of Shoes precisely as we advertised them.

If we advertise fifty pairs and forty pairs should be sold by noon and you should not happen to find your size in the remaining ten pairs you cannot blame us. Answer our ads, promptly and you will not be We are careful to state the truth and nothing disappointed. but the truth. The growth of our business leads us to believe that we have your confidence. We do not wish to lose ithence these plain words. These lots go on sale tomorrow

morning. \$3 and \$4 Shoes, 50c. We have 79 pairs Women's finest hand-made Vici Kid Newport Ties, Ox-fords and Southern Ties, in sizes 1,154, 2 and 254 on widths AAA, AA

A Bandiew Cand D. Choice 50C



\$4 an., \$5 Shoes \$2.85.

Walking Shoes. Just the thing for seashore and mountain wear. Guaranteed waterproof, Not quite all sizes. Have been \$ \$2.85

Never's nee we began business have we effered such intrinsic values in Men's

Two Sample Attractions: \$5 Shoes, \$2.85.

Small lot of Mon's Fine Russet Calf Lace Oxfords, different styles of toe, "H. S. & H.'s" celebrated make. Have been St. To \$2.85 \$5 Shoes, \$3.85.

Here is the greatest collection of fine shoes ever put in a sale.

Men's Oxf rds and "Prince Atheris" of fine han I- ewed Kangaroo. Vici Kid and Imported Seal, being "H., S. & H.'s" finest productions. Not a pair hare ye been sold under Sa. During this sale \$3.85

CROCKER'S, 939 Penna. Avenue.

separate minority reports. Messrs Jones Bogy and Willard recommended the adop-tion of the ratio of 16 to 1, while Messrs. Grossbeck and Bland advocated the ex-

Prior to the submission of these reports, Mr. Bland introduced a bill in the House anned at the unlimited issue of coin notes with silver basis, and at the same time re-introduced the measure, known as the Kelley bill, providing for the coinage of the silver

CHOSE SILVER BASIS.

dollar and the restoration of its legal-tender quality.

This last came up as a substitute for This last came up as a solution to pending legislation, and was passed by the House by a vote of 167 to 53.

The Senate declined to act upon it, pending the preparation of the report of the silver commission, and in the following autumn the Kelley bill, slightly aftered, was again

introduced by Mr. Bland, and again passed, the vote being 163 for and 34 against the measure.

This util reached the Senate December 6, 1877, and was made the special order for becember 11. It provided for the coinage of a silver dollar of 412 1-2 grains froy. of full legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where the contracts should specify otherwise, and giving any owner of silver bullion the right to depost the same at the mints to be coined into dollars for his benefit upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion was being deposited and coined. measure.

It was in charge of Senator Allison, of the Committee on Finance, who had ported it with sundry important am ported it will sundry important ancest-ments, the chief being a provision for the purchase by the government, with privilege of remining seigniorage, and coinage into silver dollars monthly of not less than \$2.000.000 normore than \$4.000.000 worth of silver. This was a substitute for the House provision for free coinage, and was of siver.

House provision for free coinage, and was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 49 to 22. A provision for the issue of silver certificates was also passed by a vote of 49 to 15, and the bill as amended was adopted February 15, 1878, by a vote of 48 to 21.

HAYES VETOED IT. The House concurred, by a vote of 71 to 205, but President Hayes vetoed the bill. Subsequently both houses passed it over the veto. This act now known as the coinage act of 1878, contained a bid for interage act of 13.5. Country to the president to invite a conference with this government of the countries composing the Latin union, with the view of adopting a union, with the view of adopting a on ratio between gold and silver.

Latin union. With the common ratio between gold and silver common ratio between the common ratio between the common ratio between those metals.

The provise of the use of silver certificates gave the owner of hullion the privilege of depositing it at the Treasury in sums of not less than \$10, and receiving therefor certificates of not less than \$10, and receiving therefor certificates of not less than \$10, and receiving the corresponding in denominations with the United States notes.

Representative Band again attempted, February 12, 1886, to get a free coinage the college of the way ye talk, he said, but through, but it was returned by the bill through.

ures, "with an expression of angualified condemantion."

Later in the same year a rider was placed Later in the sainedry civil bill, authorizing the specificates in denominations of \$1, \$2 own bun'ness better n you kin tell it.

"I woul in't have ye sparkin' 'rour certificates in denominations of \$1, \$2 certificates in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5, in lieu of silver certificates of larger denominations, or in exchange therefor.

SECRETARY WINDOM'S PLAN.

SECRETARY WISHOMS FLAM.

The largest use of silver as the basis of currency was proposed by Secretary Windom of the Treasury Department, in his annual report for 1889.

His plan was, in substance, to repeal the portion of the law of 1878 requiring the purchase and colonge of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000. \$2,000,000 nor more than \$3,000,000 nor more than worth of silver per month, and to pass a law authorizing the purchase of silver bullion without limit, at its market value, to be paid for in legal-tender notes, redeemable in gold or in silver bullion at its deemable in gold or in sever bandon at the market price at the time of redemption, at the pleasure of the government, or in silver dollars, at the pleasure of the holder. These views were embodied in a bill introduced in each house of Congress.

The bill was reported back to the House, with some amendments by a majority of the seventhal that the Messre, Bland and Williams.

mittee, but Messrs. Bland and Williams made a minority report, recommending the ree coinage of silver. Senator Jones reported from the Finance

free coinage of silver.

Senator Jones reported from the Finance
Committee to the Senate in February, 1890,
a substitute measure for all pending bits
upon that subject. It provided for the purchase of bullion monthly, in amounts not exceeding \$4,500,000, and to issue in payment herefor silver certificates in desominations of \$1 to \$1,000. It also contained a clause

the notes.

There were many differences between the There were many differences between the partisans of the several bills presented for consideration, and the Republicans caucused and a new bill was reported April 24 by Representative Conger, which called for the purchase of \$4,500,000 ounces of silver monthly, and make the notes "payable in coin." This measure passed the House June 6.

When it received the Senate it was

House June 6.

When it reached the Senate it was amended, on motion of Senator Plumb, by engratting a provision making the dol lar the unit of value, the sliver coin of that denomination to contain 412, 1-2 grains of pure metal, the gold dollar 25.8 grains

legal tender for all debts, public and pri-

collage, but gave the authorities the op-tion of refusing any deposit of bullion of less than \$100 in value, or metal so base

DECIDED BY CONFEREES The bill as amended passed the Senate by a vote of 42 to 25, but was rejected by the House by a vote of 152 t o 135. It tach went to conference, the conferees upon the part of the two houses being Representatives Conger, Walker and Bland and Senators Sperman, Jones of Nevada and

Harris.

A bill was reported from conference back to the two houses, which provided for the purchase of bullion not to exceed \$4,500,600 in any one month, payments to be made in silver ballion Treasury notes of denominations from \$1 to \$1,000. The Treasury notes were made redeemable in coin and authority given for their reissue When held by any national bank the notes when herr by any national bank the notes could be counted as a part of the lawful reserve. Two million ounces of the bullon parchased were to be coined monthly until July 1, 1890, after which only so much as might be necessary to provide the Treasury notes, seigmonage to be accounted for and paid into the Treasury. This report pressed both bosons July 10. This report pissed both houses July 10, 1890—the Senate by year, 39; nays, 26; the House by year, 122; mays, 90. The year were all Republicans and the

HE WAS CAUTIOUS And Meant to Be Sure of His Position Before Making the Final Plunge

Chicago Post In the old days he would have rushed to his fate blindly, but the new woman has made the new man somewhat more cautious than he used to be in the old

around in his chair that he had made up his mind to come to the point that evening, but desired to look a little way into the future

painful silence, "hev ye any bloomers".

"Nary bloom," she replied promptly,
"Ever expect ter git any?" he persisted,
"I never had no hankerin' fer pants,"
she returned.

look arter everythin' in the pants line, do

"Sorter recken that ver husband kin

"O'se think." he asked, becoming more carnest than ever before, "that I know my own bun'ness better'n you kintell it to me?"

"I wouldn't have ye sparkin' 'round here "That settles it?" he exclaimed joyfully "Will se marry me?"

And so the matter was settled How's This! We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by

Hall's Catarrh Cure! F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe tansactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. West & Truax. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo. O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, neting directly upon the blood and mucous s of the system. Price 75c, per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testin

Always Cool on the Green Lawns at Marshall Hall

No matter how warm the day may be in the city it's always delightfully cool un to visit this beautiful resort, and every steamer is comfortably filled. To accommodate strangers in the city four trips will be made today to Marshall Hall. Steamer Macalester leaves at 11 a. m., 2:30 and 6:30 p. m. Steamer River Queen leaves at 3. Last steamer for the city at 8:30 p. m. Elegant 50 cent Table d'Hote Dinner served all boats. Prof. Schroeder's band will be present and furnish appropriate music. Fare for the round trip 25 cents.

connscilor in the world; gives advice and aid in all affairs of life. Now at 529 Thirteenth street northwest.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and return today

\$100 bicycle builders

although apparently recog-nizing the justice of such reduction in the interest of latein-the-season buyers. "Wait until next year for cheaper wheels-in the meantime everybody buy at \$100." 'Justice, thou art blind, in-

WHY WAIT? We do not want you to wait, but will accommodate

late buvers with \$100 1896

BICYCLES, (17-year old wheels) -the best kown and best liked-the highest grade bicycle made.

Understand, please, the price is not cut (according to who the buyer is), but reduced from the regular

Prompt delivery assured. WHY WAIT? All Ramblers are fitted with the GREAT G. & J. TIRES, "which

list price, of \$100. Same price to

everybody. The reduction is made for the benefit of "late-in-the-

season" buyers, as we do not wish

Gormally&Jeffery Mfg. Co.,

1325-27 14th NW. 429-31 10th NW.

6909696 66906 6996 6**88869** notreduce prices §